

few finer examples of the philosophic life, as the old Greeks understood it; and, like most genuine philosophers, this agnostic has a decided vein of religious mysticism in his composition.

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**Ward, Henshaw.** *Charles Darwin*. London, 1927. John Murray. Pp. 472. Price 21s.

It is fitting that in this number of the REVIEW, in which is printed the Galton address by Major Darwin, notice should be given to a book dealing with the life of his illustrious father, Charles Darwin. Considering the enormous change that the work of Darwin made in the outlook, notably of professional biologists, but also of the whole thinking world, it is surprising that there are few books dealing with his life which can rank with the famous *Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley*.

From the short autobiography and the published letters a great deal of insight can be gained into the life of Darwin, but such knowledge is only obtained by the few. While in no way suggesting that the present work can rank with the *Life of Huxley*, yet it gives a clear, readable account of the life and work of the author of the *Origin of Species*, and can, with confidence, be recommended to those who wish to know something of the man as well as of his work. During the reading of the fourteen chapters the reader is presented with the salient points in the career of Darwin, and interspersed throughout the biography the importance of any particular line of research is clearly brought out. Those curious misconceptions as regards Darwin's life which have crept into the works of other biographers Mr. Ward exposes. Perhaps, however, his chief service is that by his vivid powers of description he makes Darwin's personality the dominant note in the book; and at the close the reader is left assured that he has been reading the life of one of the world's greatest thinkers.

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## CRIME AND EMOTION

**Wilson, Albert, M.D.** *The Child of Circumstance*. London, 1928. Bale, Sons & Danielsson. Pp. 420. Illus. Price 15s.

**Grimberg, L., M.D.** *Emotion and Delinquency*. London, 1928. Kegan Paul. Pp. 147. Price 7s. 6d.

THE medical witness in a criminal trial is sometimes regarded as the too accommodating saviour of the law breaker, and the medical writer on crime as an accomplice who attempts to dethrone justice. These impressions gain support if opinions are based upon incomplete information and theoretical speculations which appear to be opposed to the commonsense interpretation of ascertained facts. And it becomes a matter of importance that the spate of current literature on this subject should clearly discriminate between facts and assumptions. For it is obvious that clear thinking, sober reasoning, and careful diagnoses based on personal examinations, are essential for an unbiassed approach to the many difficult problems connected with crime, with character formation, and with social mal-adjustment.

There is little in common between the two works under review. In *The Child of Circumstance* Dr. Albert Wilson touches discursively upon various matters relating to crime, and expresses strong views upon obscure and debatable problems. In some of the cases referred to in the text the author's presuppositions do not agree with the opinions of the medical men who observed the criminals and were acquainted with the facts.

Dr. Wilson suggests that the new school of psychology with its system of psychoanalysis will not help to solve the criminal problem, and asserts that it is quite evident that the modern psychologists have missed fire. But not a few workers, whose knowledge of criminals is intimate and practical, whilst rejecting much Freudian doctrine, arrive at a better understanding of the more unusual forms of crime by the aid of certain